Claims

1.   Method for evaluating defects in textile fabrics,
5   characterised in that two parameters are selected for
      the evaluation, that a classifying matrix (1, 26) is
      created in which values of the parameters determine
      class limits, and class limits (4 – 19) divide the
      classifying matrix into fields, that the classifying
10   matrix is further divided into at least two areas (17,
      18 or 29, 30) in that a mean value is established for
      pixels from the flawless fabric for one parameter, and
      a limit between two areas is established in accordance
      with a group of pixels with the greatest deviation of
15   the parameter from the mean value, that the division
      takes place into at least two areas along the class
      limits, that values in the fabric are recorded from
      pixels (37, 38), which represent this, and the values
      are arranged according to the two selected parameters
20   in the classifying matrix, and that pixels which are
      arranged in one area of the classifying matrix
      indicate a possible defect in the fabric.

2.   Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the
25   intensity of the pixels and the extent thereof are
      recorded as parameters, wherein the extent is effected
      by a plurality of adjacent pixels.

3.   Method according to Claim 2, characterised in that the
30   length is measured as extent, this being formed by a
      plurality of adjacent pixels of an intensity which is
      similar, yet deviates from a reference value.

4. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the area for possible defects is further divided into a first area for admissible defects and a second area for inadmissible defects.

5. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the limit between the two areas is automatically determined.

6. Method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the automatic determination of the upper limit is carried out by means of brightness or intensity values which are recorded and arranged according to magnitude, wherein a value which lies in a group (51) formed by a predeterminable number of the most extreme values is established as the upper limit.

7. Method according to Claim 6, characterised in that the median value of the brightness or intensity values is determined as the upper limiting value within the group.

8. Method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the upper limit for a value range of one parameter is varied.